an illustrious line of great botanists that gave the names of Hill, Lamarck, Moench, Gaertner, Allioni, Salisbury, Philip Miller, Scopoli, Persoon, Crantz, Stokes, and S. F. Gray, all of which between 1755 and 1830 were as diligent to improve specific names, as they were to make better descriptions and better classifications of plants.

Moreover our references in general to the changes that modern nomenclators make in accepting without question these corrections, and refusing to accept the names as published in 1753 by Linnæus, show that the highly flaunted priority of our own day is, regarding this list at least, as much a dead letter as it ever was. If the law of priority is to continue indisputable the list and the self-evident conclusions to be deduced therefrom will bear more than superficial consideration. The plain facts are, that Linnæan names have been changed, are still accepted in their changed form, are still being changed by contemporaneous nomenclators in spite of our much boasted adherence to the opposing dictates of the codes and their principles of priority, that this law of priority itself is in many respects still unfollowed by those that profess strictest and most scrupulous regard for it. There are those among the rising generation of botanists that are beginning to ask why principles are not being observed practically in spite of their theoretical appropriateness and the sanction of codes, and we feel, in view of the facts above discussed, that such demands are anything but unreasonable, and remain waiting for explanation.

V.—NEW PLANTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

By J. Lunell.

Gaillardia aristata foliacea var. nov.

Caules simplices, unicapitulati, scapiformes vel foliis in parte inferiore accumulatis. Bracteae involucri in 3 series dispositae longitudinis inaequalis, intima quidem usque 2 cm. longa, hirsutissima, media usque 3.5 cm. longa, extrema usque 5 cm. longa, quarum utraque minus hirsuta, magis foliacea quam series intima est. Flores radiati breves et pauci, flavi, valde pilosi.

Stems simple, monocephalous, scapiform or with the leaves clustered on their lower part. Involucral bracts in 3 rows of unequal length, the inner series all to 2 cm. long, very hirsute, the

second all to 3.5 cm. long, and the outer all to 5 cm. long, both of these less hirsute and more foliaceous than the innermost series. Rays short and few, yellow, very pilose.

This variety grows on dry plains, gravelly hills, etc., and can be found occasionally. The specimen just described was collected by the writer at Butte, Benson County, on August 27, 1909, at which late date the type of the species is usually altogether past flowering. Other specimens were found as early as July 20, the type even at this date being seen in an advanced fruiting stage.

Fragaria ovalis quinata var. nov.

Sub foliolis tribus solitis minora duo opposita petiolum exornant.

Besides the usual 3 leaflets there exist further down on the petiole 2 smaller, opposite leaflets.

Among the species occasionally at Leeds, Benson County. Collected by the writer on June 11, 1902.

Fragaria platypetala quadrifolia var. nov.

Folium in foliola quatuor verticillate divisum.

Leaf divided in a whorl of 4 leaflets.

Occasional with the type near St. John, in the Turtle Mountains of Rolette County, where it was collected by the writer on July 7, 1910.

Allionia decumbens assurgens var. nov.

Caules 2–4 dm. alti, adscendentes vel erecti.

Stems 2–4 dm. high, ascending or erect.

Collected by the writer on July 2, 1911, in gravelly soil on the margin of the woodland at Pleasant Lake, Benson County.

Sporobolus cryptandrus vaginatus var. nov.

Paniculus contractus et vagina superiore fere omnino inclusus.

Panicle contracted and almost wholly enclosed by the upper sheath.

Collected by the writer on July 28, 1911, on bare, gravelly hillsides at Pleasant Lake, Benson County.

Actaea arguta alabastrina var. nov.

Baccis albis.

Berries white. The plant grows freely mixed with the type, in the same kind of soil and with the same habitat, the berries are sphaerical or subsphaerical and, when full-grown, 8–10 mm. in diameter, and the only visible difference is their color, being brilliantly cherry-red in the type, and just as brilliantly snow-white or

alabaster-white in the variety. The ripening of the two is contemporaneous.

A. eburnea Rydb. has also white berries, but they are ellipsoid, 9–12 mm. long and 6 mm. wide. *A. neglecta* Gillman too has white (ellipsoid?) berries and has been placed by Prof. Robinson as a forma under *A. rubra* (Ait.) Willd. with *A. eburnea* as its synonym.

Tradescantia ramifera sp. nov.

Plantae praeter sepala et pedunculos glabrae, pallide virides, solitariae vel in fasciculis parvis crescentes. Caules basi erecti vel assurgentes, solitarii, geniculati, iterum iterumque ordinatimque ramos de omnibus axillis foliorum caulis et postea ramorum emittentes, 2–4 dm. alti. Folia linearia, involuta, recurvata, 7–9 vel interdum 10 mm. lata, basi vaginas glabras, parallelinerves, 1–4 cm. longas, circum caulem formantia. Bracteae involucri 1 vel plerumque 2, involutae, lanceolato-lineares, parte inferiore saltem quae 10–12 mm. lata est foliis latiore, recurvatae, glaberrimae. Umbellae terminales, sessiles, valde floriferae. Pedunculi 1–2 cm. longi, pilis apice glanduliferis dense vestiti. Sepala oblonga, viridia, membranoso-marginata, 7–10 mm. longa, pilis apice glanduliferis dense vestita. Petala saturate coerulea, 10–12 mm. longa, vel sepalis fere dimidio longiora. Filamenta basi mediocriter pilosa.

Plants glabrous except sepals and pedicels, pale green, solitary or growing in small tufts. Stems erect or ascending at the base, solitary, geniculate, repeatedly and successively branching from all the axils of the leaves on the stem and later on the branches, 2–4 dm. high. Leaves linear, involutely folded, recurved, 7–9 or sometimes 10 mm. wide, the bases forming glabrous, parallel-nerved sheaths, 1–4 cm. long, around the stem. Involucral bracts 1 or usually 2, involutely folded, lanceolate-linear, at least their lower part which is 10–12 mm. wide broader than the leaves, recurved, perfectly glabrous. Umbels terminal, sessile, many-flowered. Pedicels 1–2 cm. long, thickly pilose with gland-tipped hairs, as are also the oblong, green, scarious-margined sepals, which are 7–10 mm. long. Petals deep blue, 10–12 mm. long, or nearly ½ as long as the sepals. Filamenta tolerably pilose at base.

Belonging to that group of the genus having pedicels and sepals pilose with gland-tipped hairs, this species differs from *T. bracteata* Small which has deep green foliage, with bracts 2–2.8 cm. broad at

the base, ciliate and often villous, and flowers 2.5–3 cm. in diameter, and from *T. occidentalis* Britton which has bright green foliage, is taller, erect and simple-stemmed, with even the lower part of the bracts narrower than the leaves, and with petals about 14 mm. long.

Collected by the writer on July 13, 1899, on bare, gravelly, sterile, open ground of that stretch of rolling prairie named Sand Hills in McHenry County, also lately in the same kind of soil at Pleasant Lake, Benson County.

Senecio suavis sp. nov.

Tota planta glabra, foliis crassis, firmis. Radix perennis, robusta, aut simplex conicaque, aut ramos nonnullos emittens, quorum singuli in caudice terminantur e quo caulis unus usque ad nonnullos oritur. Caulis 1–3 dm. altus. Folia caulina 3–5, linearilanceolata, 1–4 cm. longa, margine integro, vel undulato, vel serrato, vel pectinato, petiolis 0.5–2 cm. longis. Folia basilaria complura, late linearia—lanceolata, 3–4 cm. longa, 0.5–1 cm. lata, marginibus integris, vel crenatis, vel serratis, vel pectinatis, apice saepissime tridentato, petiolis 3–8 cm. longis. Caules capitula bina usque ad quaterna, 1 cm. longa, 0.5 cm. lata gerunt. Bracteae involucri circiter 17. Flores radiati circiter 6. Pappus albus. Achenia 2.5 mm. longa, obscure pulla, 4-costata, singulis costis pilis albis adpressis vestitis.

The whole plant glabrous with thick leaves of firm texture. Root perennial, stout, either simple and conical, or sending out several branches upwards, each ending in a crown from which one to several stems arise. Stem 1–3 dm. high. Stem leaves 3–5, linear-lanceolate, entire, wavy-margined, serrate or pectinate, 1–4 cm. long, with 0.5–2 cm. long petioles. Basal leaves very numerous, broadly linear to lanceolate, 3–4 cm. long, 0.5–1 cm. wide, with entire, or crenate, or serrate, or pectinate margin and oftenest tridentate apex, petioles 3–8 cm. long. Heads 2–4 on each stem, 1 cm. long, 0.5 cm. wide. Involucral bracts about 17. Rays about 6. Pappus white. Achenes 2.5 mm. long, dull brown, 4-ribbed with a row of white appressed hairs covering each rib.

Belonging to the same group as *S. mutabilis* Greene, *S. tridenticulatus* Rydb. and *S. oblanceolatus* Rydb., all of the Rocky Mountain flora, this species, and excluding other prominent characters, it differs from the first named by being perfectly glabrous and by its narrow basal leaves, and from the others by its extremely variable leaf margins and larger size.

Our species grows in bare, gravelly soil on open prairie hills, and was collected on July 2, 1911, by the writer at Pleasant Lake, Benson County. The name of the original station suggested the species name.

Antennaria chelonica sp. nov.

Planta caespites latos integens. Caules maris 4–10 cm. alti, feminae graciles, 1–3 dm. alti. Stolones elongati, procumbentes, bracteati, apice foliosi, flabelliformes. Folia basilaria firma, cuneato-spatulata, indumento laminae superioris laete deciduo. Capitula 2–5 (plerumque 4), maris conferte condensata, feminae corymbosa et longipedicellata. Pedunculi ferme 1–2 cm. longi et ultra (interdum usque 13 cm.). Involucra 9–10 cm. alta. Squamae maris latae, albae, apice eroso-denticulato, vel propemodum integro, feminae lineares vel anguste spatulatae, albidae, subintegrae. Pappus maris sensim et paullulum apicem versus incrassatus, sub lente barbellulatus.

Plant broadly matted, with male plants 4–10 cm. high, and female slender, 1–3 dm. high. Stolons elongated, procumbent, bracteate, leafy at the top, flagelliform. Basal leaves firm, cuneate-spatulate, the indument disappearing at maturity on the upper side. Heads 2–5 (usually 4). Male plants with heads in dense, capitate clusters, female heads being corymbose and long-pedicelled. Pedicels usually 1–2 cm. long or more, sometimes being very long: one of my type plants has 4 heads and pedicels respectively 4.5, 5.5, 6.0 and 13.0 cm. long, arranged on the stem so as to make the inflorescence corymbose. Involucres large, 9–10 mm. high. Bracts of male heads with broad, white, erose-denticulate or almost entire tips; those of the female plants linear or narrowly spatulate, whitish, subentire. The male pappus gradually and slightly thickened towards the apex, under a hand lens barbellulate.

This species differs from *A. neglecta* Greene and allies in its large involucres, its corymbose inflorescence and its long (sometimes remarkably long) pedicels.

The plant grows in green woodland lanes where trees on both sides offer an ample shade. This natural condition being by no means common, it causes the plant to be quite rare. The type specimens were collected by the writer in the middle of June, 1910, and 1911, in the Turtle Mountains of Rolette County, in the vicinity of St. John. The species name is derived from *Chelone*, the Greek name for turtle.

ADDENDA.

Laciniaria scariosa scalaris var. nov.

This variety will be numbered 9 in the *Key of varieties*. Insert on page 92 at the end of *Clavis Analytica Varietatum*.

A. Folia series inferioris ad folia series superioris sensim et obscure gradientia . . . . . 9. var. SCALARIS.

And on page 93 at the end of *Key of varieties*.

A. The leaves of the lower series passing imperceptibly and indistinctly into the leaves of the upper series . . . . 9. var. *scalaris*.

The var. *scalaris* has short lower leaves, the lowest next to the tuber about 2.5 cm. long, the others about equal (on one stem 6.5 cm. long, on another 5.5 cm.), occupying one-fourth of the stem, broadly lanceolate—lanceolate.

The other leaves are narrowly lanceolate and very gradually reduced. On the whole stem there is (excepting the lowest leaf) never more than 0.5 cm. difference in length between two neighboring leaves, the uppermost of which is 0.5 cm. long. This variety seems to be rare, and was found in moderately moist and rich soil on the open prairie.

Helianthus apricus camporum comb. nov.

to replace *H. nitidus camporum* described in the Am. Midl. Nat. I, p. 237 (1910).

Its leaves being *scabrous* beneath, its *scabrous* stems and its *habitat* are characters peculiar to *H. apricus* and cause me, *ceteris paribus*, to place it preferentially with this species, though the outline of its leaf is that of *H. nitidus*.

Leeds, North Dakota.

I.—NEW PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA.

By J. LUNELL.

Astragalus Chandonnetii sp. nov.

Planta pallide viridis, caulibres robustis de rhizomate ligneo adscendentibus, geniculata, pilis albis adpressis vestita, 3 dm. alta. Foliola 11–19, oblonga vel angustiora, 10–25 mm. longa, 3–7 mm. lata, breviter petiolulata, pilis albis, densis, strigosis obtecta. Flores adscendentes, capitulum magnum, densum, cylindrycum, 3–4 cm. altum, 2 cm. latum formantes. Calyx indumento dense albo-strigoso sine pilis atris sparsis gaudet. Dentes calyci longitudine aequales, marginibus viridibus, sere albidis, albo-strigosis. Bracteae floris angustae, tubo calycis longitudine fere aequales. Corolla circiter 1.5 cm. longa, alba vel albida.